WHO ARE THE GORDONS?

Mr. Archibald Bongias Gordon Avenr a Mr. Walterstein that the Name Belongs Solely to Him and His Cinaumon Mr. Watter-stein Boss Not Lank Defenders to Roply,

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In reply to Mr. Alfred Wallerstein of the University of Ponnsylvania, who thinks that to ask why Polish and Russian Jews misappropriate the name of Gordon is "like saking how many tons of iron it would take to make an apple pie," I wish to say this, among other things; Nobody ever heard of an iron apple pie, and nobody ever heard of a Polish or Russian Jaw really and truthfully named Gordon. A Polish or Russian Jew named Gordon is just as preposterously impossible as an iron apple ple Perhaps that is what Mr. Wallerstein means.

Scotchmen, as a rule, are unprovided with copies of that nowadays, no doubt, useful work, "the Bibliotheca Judaica, sublished by Englemann in Leipzie." I, at least, am alto-gether destitute of it-nor, to be frank, has it ever been recommended to me by anybody other than the crudite young Hebrew of the University of Pennsylvania. At the same time, from what I have seen of the Leipzicers, who have repiaced Christianity on Broadway and elsewhere, I should think it would be treasured as a household word-in Leipzic.

Naturally, I am debarred from referring

page 383," and learning therefrom "the name of Gordon is very com-[by misappropriation] among Polish Russian Jews," which is the very gist and burden of my complaint. It is, beyond question, "very common," just as the name of George Washington is very common among the negroes of the South. Admiral Gordon in a great measure laid the foundation of the modern Eussian empire. Of all the non-Russian historical characters of Russia, his vocable is, as THE SUN says, the most easily pronounced and the least Russian. In the next place, even the Russian and Polish Jew occasionally learns something. He has heard, most likely, that the anti-Catholic erank, Lord George Gordon, crowned his extraordinary career of insunity by becoming. nominally, a Jew. The Polish and Russian Jaws return the doubtful compliment by becoming. also nominally, Gordons. It is only fair, however, to reiterate in behalf of Lord George that he was a lunatic. The co-relig-lonists and compatriots of Mr. Wallerstein will hardly care to interpose the same defence in their own behalf.

Again, I am ashamed to have to confess that I am utterly ignorant of the dramatic literature of Wilna, and I am not only more ashamed but unspeakably hurt to learn from Mr. Wallerstein that it includes a solitary drama written in 1836 by an altogether pseudonymous A. D. Gordon. Of course the Polish Jew who wrote it under the alias of Gordon had no more right to the name he signed than I have to the play

By words.

Bo far as Mr. Wallerstein's "Rabbi" Israel Gordon is concerned. I retuse to accept him on any terms. He might just as reasonably have called himself the "Rabbi" Pat O'Nell or the Cantor" Benny Sullivan. As evidence he belongs to the category of the basilisk and the belongs to the category of the basilisk and the banyle. In the name of the Clan Gordon I repudiate him altogether and insist that his descendants are no cousins of ours. I am also free to confess that I never heard of "the great Hebrew poet Judah Leb Gordon." I reject him and all his works as altogether and absolutely incredible, and protest that great he may have been, and poet he may have been dudah Leb he undoubtedly was, but Gordon, never. As to David Gordon. "the famous Russian journalist." Jet me finally admit my ignorance is crass and Bordian. far as Mr. Wallerstein's "Rabbi" Israel

The damage which these pseudo Gordons do The damage which these pseudo-Gordons do when they parade their nomenclatural loot in literature is, indeed, widespread. I am even now doubtful as to the origin of Julien Gordon, who novelizes American society. Can it be possible that this charming writer is also an emigra from Winn?

In short, Mr. Wallerstein merely corroborates and aggravates my complaint. He says, sim-

be possible that this charming writer is also an emigré from Wilma?

In short, Mr. Wallerstein merely corroborates and aggravates my complaint. He says, simply, that this particular variety of name stealing, against which I protest is not new. Poish and Russian Jews, he says, untruthfully and unrighteously called themselves Gordon as far back as IKS. Is it possible that he expects to placate us Scots by boasting that the patronymical grand larreny to which we call attention was popular among his co-religionists over half a century ago? As well try and solten Mr. Tiffany toward a culprit found stealing his watches by calling attention to the fact that men were hung for robbery as far back as 1745. On the contrary, the situation becomes all the more exasperating. The Polish and Russian Jew who called himself Gordon in ISSE unquestionably left behind him children who have a quasi right to boast in 1844 that their father's name really was Gordon. In the same way the progeny of "Mother" Mandelbaum will have a shadow of a right to hoard with plous and affectionate solicitude the "family" plate and the "ancestra!" diamonds which passed into her possession across her counter.

I should like to get a glimpse of the vituperative Mr. Wallerstein. He is, no doubt, an interesting intensification of the usual type of Polack—of the rachitic, neurotic myope, full of inhilism, anarchism, self-concell, and hats of order into which the "persecuted" ex-subjects of the Czar are usually developed by the misdirected influence of civilization and soap and water. He clearly establishes the identity of his species when he justifies the efforts of such nomadic creatures to pass thomselves off for the clean, honest, law-respecting, God-fearing folk of the Scottish Highlands who not only love their "ain countrie," but do it honor everywhere.

Let me add that, so far as I know, the only Bibliothese Judalean of any great interest to

erywhere. Let me add that, so far as I know, the only Let me add that, so far as I know, the only Bibliotheca, Judalca of any great interest to Americans who are not of liusso-Judalc origin is to be found at Quarantine, in care of Health Officer Jenkins. It is the literature of the comma bacilius of Russian-Pelish-Judalc-Asiatic choiers.

There is a smaller and less sensational mongraph to be discovered in the archives of Illis Island, which deals exclusively with favus.

lerhaps if I were to meet the virulent and Perhaps if I were to meet the virulent and acutely inflammatory protagonist of his spirilloid race who signs himself Wallerstein I might come across an alternative subject for selentific-research without having to wait for the next shipload of Hussian exiles to arrive via Hamburg, and whose deportation, however gratifying to the Prince of Wales's creditor the Baron Goat, will add one more burden to be borne by that excellent, altogether admirable, and now somewhat impatient society, the Board of Organized Hebrew Charities, as teste Mr. Rosenau.

Poet Richmond, Feb. 22.

PORT RICHMOND, Feb. 28.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sig: The Sun shines for all, and I have no doubt that I will be permitted to make a few remarks in reply to the rodomontade of A. D. Gordon, concerning his alleged name. I will attempt to take him seriously, and as much seriating as possible. In his opinion there is a "mystery," which the American representatives of an old and super-Scottish clan" cannot solve. If as he says his patronymic: "historic Gaelic-laed, Norman, French, Gourdon or Gordon" it is not casy to see how it can be say clannishly super-boottish, "and If" Gordon" is the "appellation of the old and martial sept inot Scottish but Irish, from which we are so proud to be descended," why doesn't be show what he knows about the history of the name he sawmes to defend, and about his own right and it is to it instead of making desperate efforts at ridiculing a number of biblical, iterman, and Anglicked German names, the owners of which have, after all, perhaps, as much right and reason for bearing them than have the Scottish bearers of the one which he claims as his own. And his references to the "feelings of "the shades !!" of Hertrand de Gourdon, of General—net. Admiral" Gordon who was Governor of Moscow—and of Charles Gordon. The old Gordons—make line extinct in 18% who cause to ringiand with the Conqueror, settled in Scotland, and after intermarrying with some of the less families there became influencially show that he does not know much of the origin of the name toourdon or Gordon. The old Gordons—make line extinct in 18% who cause to ringiand with the Conqueror, settled in Scotland, and after intermarrying with some of the less families there became influence of the less families there were made as a simple French merceary, halling from the small life of four on the condition of Condition o

cell to any of the many State prisons of those United States. There they will not darken his Borizon and contribute to his discomfort.

One word more. A. D. Gerdon concludes his appeal with the words: Helige Gansebrut. Whatever that means I don't know, nor do I care, but if reminds me of something I once read. John Burs, when at the stake and seeing that an old peasant was picking up a piece of wood, which he in his religious passion put into the fiames, is reported to have exclaimed. Nameta simplicitas. Hellige Einfalt! Respectfully.

N. L. SCHERES.

FER. 26, 1814.

FRR. 28, 1894.

To the Editors of the Sun-Sr: It is to be regretted that the Israelites of this town when sloughing off patronymics which is past ages of oblongs were heaped upon their forefathers, should choose such names as belong to soldisant American cilizens, whose whole stock in trade is their names and the assumption of mediaval records attached to them. If the American representative of the super-Scottish clan who signs himself Archibaid Douglass Gordon, will allow his passage to be paid back to the land of kills, sporrans, and disensaries, he will have succeeded in his pathetic appeal, beyond his most sanguine expectations. This "poor, reckless Hielander who has had to do such a deal of up-hill fighting for his head," and must now contend for his name, deserves the sympathy of a democratic progressive community, and he will get it, no doubt. A "sensibility" that is so easily "depressed" probably finds additional cause for sorrow in the fact that the Gordons of "the purileus" ske out a living from his worn-out kills and empty sporrans. What is particularly fortunate for both parties in the transaction is that the brains of our poor Hielandman" do not by any chance get in the transaction is that the brains of our poor Hielandman" do not by any chance get in the transaction is that the brains of our poor Hielandman" do not by any chance get in the transaction is that the brains of our poor Hielandman" do not by any chance get left in the corners of his "worn-out sporrans." Moses may not be supersensitive about the cut of the kills he stoffs into his old cie beg.

but he is not to draw the line at unassimilative gray matter.

Gordon, in spite of the traditions of over-leal Scotchmen, has been an honored name among the Jews of Russia for many generations, as, strange to say, have also Stirling and Dunkirk. One of the most noted scholars and classicists of eastern Europe, a recognized authority in Hebrew, was known to the world as David Gordon. The family name of the undersigned, as far back as an betraced, has been Stirling, and investigation might discione many others equally aristocratic. If philologists should some day discover that the martial septs of Scotland are, after all, only one of the lost tribes of Israel, "what a blazing pyre of family trees there would be to be sure.

It may be possible that some of the descendants of the above-named families, surfeited with lives of invury under the Car's element despotism, have elected to continue their nutterfly existences in Petticcat lane and other delects to neighborhoods. If so, the offensive Gord in signboards, though verily a nuisance, have a raison dere beyond the province of legislative action to confer, and must be borne with that healthful tranquility of spirit which this great republic demands. To all other sons of Israel who have made free with this name, we would suggest that they obliterate it at once from their business and social horizons. For not one of them is so lost to self-respect as to desire unduly to perpetuate the name of an Admiral who laid the foundations of Heaven save the mark! inodern Russia! Nor can any of them be relied upon, with any degree of certainty, to boast the achievements of an ancestor, who with his "little bow and arrow" killed an English king!

If the present be an age of monopolies, it is also one of proper measurements, and no name is so high or historically ennobled but that it can be disgraced by an unappreciative scion. Espectfully, It may be possible that some of the descend-

Fgs. 27, 1894.

Respectfully.

Fig. 27, 1894.

To the Editor of The Sun—Sir: With great sympatry I read "A Pathetic Appeal," by one Archibald D. Gordon, and no doubt it was read by thousands of other "Sex worshippers." My sense of justice and fair play was aroused at his righteous indignation. I know of an Austrian Jew. originally calling himself Elsner, which means black, who changed his name into the German Schwarz, because his business at that time was with Germans. Then when he dealt with Americans he changed his name and a diploma he hangs in his office into Newards. These names are pronounced alike when leaving out the letter e in Sewards. This is only one of thousands of examples where the Jew has annexed honorable and revered names dear to our hearts and memories—for business purposes only," and not to henor the personages or their honorable records.

A daily journal in its Sunday edition a year ago printed a long list of German-Ruesian Polish Jews that had the good fortune to get their names changed by act of the New York Legislature. And why should these outcasts, who despise all order and government, be permitted to strip off their only mark of recognition? The list contained names of Warchausky, Schwerdensky, Silvinski, Leipziger, and other unsavory names, and they came out with such names as Daniel Webster. Calhoun, These Jews all claim the necessity of changing their names for the sake of business. No one will give them credit, nor insure them against free, nor have any dealings with them, so an obliging Legislature changes their names for the sake of business. No one will give them credit, nor insure them against free, nor have any dealings with them, so an obliging Legislature changes their names for the sake of business. No one will give them credit, nor insure them against free, nor have any dealings with them, so an obliging Legislature changes their names in the old clothes line as Paniel Webster, or a barber calls himself John C. Calhoun.

Baron Hirsch has tried, Montiflors has tried, the Eosthschilds have

Baron Hirsch has tried. Montifiors has tried. the Rothschilds have tried, the Czar of Russia has tried, and now I hele Sam has tried alike with no effect to change a tribe, whose instincts have remained the same through all ages. Cheer up Gordon! Cheer up man! A TRUE AMERICAN.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sic: I have read with considerable interest the communication in reference to liebrews assuming the name of "Gordon," which appeared in your Saturday's issue. It interested me from the fact that my name is Gordon, and that at the same time I am a Hebrew. I claim as much right to the name of Gordon as the Mr. Archibald Douglas Gordon of Fort lifehmond.

I was born in the city of lifes. Foland, Russia, and hold a certificate of birth, issued and signed by the Russian Government, in which I am named Sakind Gordon. I also have in my possession a Government passport, vaccination papers, and several school resords, all issued and signed by the Russian Government, all of which give my name Sakind Gordon. I have traced the name of Gordon back.

l have traced the name of Gordon back through four generations, stopping only on account of the tack of time. Therefore it is apparent that, although a Hebrew by the name of Gorden, I have not changed my name on ar-

riving here.

From the tone of your correspondent's latter it does not appear so much as it he was trying to defend the name of dordon as to attack Hebrews. He seems to be prejudiced against the Hebrews, and uses this defence of the name of Gordon as a screen to attack Hebrews in general.

I am willing to allow any person interested to examine papers mentioned. I am SALKIND alias JOHN timebon.

76 West STREAT, NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 27.

Salkind alias John Gordon.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sie Your correspondent Alfred Wallerstein, who writes on the subject of Jewish Patronymics is a Philadelphian, and this circumstance furnishes. I suppose, his excuse for declaring that he does not know and seems never to have heard of Archibald Douglas Gordon.

For the enlightenment of this Philadelphian, whose communication to The Sun deals chiefly with matters of ancient history. I would like to say that Mr. Gordon is a well-known New Yorker, certainly as well-known in literary circles here as Philadelphia is among citles. Archibald Bouglas Gordon, or Archie Gordon, as he is more familiarly called is an able writer, an authority on athletics, the drams, manly sports, and art themes, a humorist, a good story teller, and an intelligent citizen of this commonwealth. Like the lamented "Thomoson of Angels," he has "a light and air," literary touch, and about the only thing which prevents him from being more generally known is the fact that in the procasic life of this town there is no place for a born boule-varder. Moreover, he lives in Staten Island.

I know nothing of the merits of the controversy respecting the Acottah and Jewish claims to a monopoly of the lifusirious name of tiordon. Archibaid avers that it is easenfactled by Folanders. Prof. Wallerstein avers that it is a pairosymic common in liussia, and he accuses Mr. Gordon from the recreach of being restauchers.

statesmen.
I defend Gordon from the reproach of being declared unknown by a Philadelphian.
II.
New York, Feb. 28, 1884. To the Entronor The Sux-Sr: Many would be glad to have you print the enclosed answer to the party styled "A. Wallenstein," answer-ing Gordon's appeal with sarcasm and con-

to the party styled 'A. Walienstoin, 'answering Gordon's appeal with sarcasm and contempt. We think Gordon eminently justified in making the appeal to you so that a crying evil will be storped in the halls of our legislatures. The lowest type of the Hussian Jew stalks about with new names attacking business trade marks of great value, and corresponding with houses under these assumed hames until actually leoked for for purposes of interviewing them; then to find out what arrant frands they are and how they guil the confiding public.

The Jews, although few in number, have gone altegether too far. The courts are full of them—furors, judges, lawvers, politicians, dc. dc. Ail have a blighting influence and a low moral standard in everything. Our womea are defauched by them; and money plays a big role. They marry among themselves, they go to their own spagostues, they have their own spagostues, they have their own social gatherings, and every time they can best the Christian they band together.

We shall soon be obliged to make room for them, as no one can live us they do, and compete with them in their way, which have become the tub mese custom of this country.

American inserchant, liberal to the community, open handed and open hearted, who improved his lown and city, where hast thoughter.

fig as "dealers in unromance" and unnered to commodities "in either" the purious of Fetticoat lane 'Londen', or "in the barant of Baxter attest."

A. B. Gordon feels called upon to do it and has is finally in constant terror of hearing his patronymic called nut in a court of inside.

It is terrible indeed and there is but one advice to be given to him. If he is nearer of a place where the 'exties of Griental origin' do not abound, let him look up and consign him. the place where Campbell worked.

BEFORE ADMIRING GIRLS. TALK BY DR. RAINSFORD TO THE CIVITAS CLUB IN BROUKLYN.

Young Women are Advised How Society May Be Espated Esthusiasm Around by the Clorgyman on Mis Fair Audicace. The Rev. Dr. William S. Rainsford of St. George's Church, in this city, spoke for an hour and a half restorday to the members of the Civitas Club in Brooklyn. The importance of the event will be realized when it is remembered that the Civitas Club is composed of a round hundred of pretty girls and fifty others, who are pretty, even if they are no longer oririe.

Dr. Rainsford's subject, as announced in the prospectus of the club, was, "Fractical Philanthropy in Large Cities," but, like all the other men who have looked into the bright eyes of the members of the Civitas Club, he entirely forgot his subject and filled the time allotted to him with an eloquent and impassloned sulogy of the fair sex. But the girls forgave him for that.

Dr. Rainsford is an athlete in appearance. Over six feet high, he carries himself like s general. His face is calm and strong but his steady blue eyes brighten and glow with every passing emotion. His voice has great breadth of register, and when he becomes interested there is a thrill in it which reaches a responsive chord somewhere around the hearts of the hearers.

Promptly at 3 P. M. 157 members of the club

filled the front and rear parlors and crowded into the hall. Fromptly at 3 the speaker arrived alone. When he was invited to make the address, the question was asked whether he some other elergyman appear at the same

"No." replied Dr. Rainsford. "If I come, I will have enough to say to occupy all the time myself."

in that bewildering prodigality of feminine

Miss Jossie Dike, who presided, first called for the reading of the minutes of the last meeting, when the roung ladies had a debate on the faults of society. Next were announced the subjects of ten papers to be read at the next meeting. They ranged from Comte's theory of altruism to the adulteration of milk. Miss Dike then remarked gracefully that this Lenten season was appropriate for serious thoughts, and the members had reason to to listen to one whose words aroused enthu-asm wherever he wont.

Dr. Rainsford stepped to the sliding doors Dr. Rainsford stepped to the sliding doors that separate the front from the rear parlor,

and said:

I came here under the impression that this

I came here under the impression that this

I came here under the impression that this
gagements have prevented me from casting
my thoughts in as pleasing forms as I could
desire. After listening to the mental pabulum
announced for the next meeting. I begin to
feel that I am in the presence of a very august
body."

desire. After likelying to the mental paguint of announced for the next meeting. I begin to feel that I am in the presence of a very august body."

The girls laughed, and the rector, referring to a tiny piece of paper for the points of his speech, continued. He said that woman had everything in her own hands nowadays. Never was she so powerful as in this age, especially in this country. Man is so busy at one occupation that he is obliged to leave everything else to woman to do.

Whereas, a generation or two ago, women were not generally highly educated, and men were better educated than women. he went on, "in our day the very reverse of this is true. Women are to-day better educated than men. Look at the statistics of public education and you will find everywhere that the majority of boys leave school earlier than the girls, and it is only the few men who get a superior education. When a man gets his education he goes into the world to earn his living. He has no more time for study. But the isdies attend lectures, read books, and form clubs for the improvement of their own minds and the minds of others, and they keep right on educating themselves."

Dr. Hainsford said that the great fault with the modern society girl is that she is taught to make pleasure the chief end of existence. The wealthy father drains his capital, if necessary, in order that his daughter may occupy an exalted station in life, and the poorer man, seeing this, believes that he, too, murt do as much for his daughter. The girls grow up expecting to have everything done for them. Their sole aim in life is the pursuit of something new. After a while they become said. There is nothing that interests them further except marriage. That promises a new experience, and so they rush into that.

"The whole motive of their lives is the pursuit of pleasure," said the speace exception, and so they rush into that.

"The whole motive of their lives is the pursuit of pleasure," said the apoaker excussity, "and that is a false motive. When the women of socie

society itself must be false through and through."

Dr. Hainsford said that the philosophy of the present situation could be given in a nutshell. The aim of the last generation was individual liberty. The development and education of the individual was the highest expression of that motive. The world has now reached a point at which the development of the individual sattisbest. His boy of 12 was a standard in education as he himself was at 18. People do not need to look for greater things in this line. What people are after now is the universal development of society, the good of the whole body politic, and this new aim is going to change the face of civilization. Dr. Rainsford said that the responsibility of women in view of this coming change was an awful one. to change the face of civilization. Dr. Rainaford said that the responsibility of women in view of this coming change was an awful one. By this time the girls were looking very solemn. But Dr. haineford rold them a little story. When he was a small boy in England he was playing one day besides a ditch fuil of nettles. In his romping he slipped and rolled down the bank, right into the thickest of the nettles. Is ke any other, small boy in like circumstances, he ran home uttering a series of the most heartrending cries. When his mother saw him she exclaimed. Why, willie, and after he had told her between his sobs what the matter was, see said. You should have looked about you for some dock leaves. They always grow near a hed of nettles and they cure the nettle's sting."

Dr. Rainsford said his mother's remark had consoled him many a time in life. Beside every bed of nettles grew a hed of dock, and if modern society was corrunt there was right at hand in every community a better element of devoted men and women who were anxious to de anything for the good of their fellows. Dr. Rainsford said in conclusion:

People come to me and ask, what is your plan for elevating the race? I have no plan, because the race cannot be elevated by a bin. The only way the race will be elevated will be by the same process that a little leaven leavenet the whole lump. Every wealthy woman ought to take an interest in two or three persons of less advantages than she has had

plan, because the race cannot be elevated by a plan. The only way the race will be elevated will be leven to have the same process that a little leaven leaveneth the whole lump. Every wealthy woman cught to take an interest in two or three persons of less advantages than she has had and elevatethem. And if any young woman feels the impulse withis her to do some good in the world, I would advise her for go about it at once, for if she postpones acting her opportunities will forever vanish."

After Dr. Hainsford had gone the greatest enthusiasm about him prevailed. The girls all made up their minds to be very, very good, and they spent the rest of the afternoon in little knots talking about Dr. Hainsford.

Une had once called at his house and seen the antiers and bears' heads with which it is adorated. She had heard him called Your Grace. By the housemail, and yet he was as simple and unaffected as any American minister. Another had gone to his church and habimself, bappening up the aisle, had noticed that she was a stranger, and had conducted her to one of the best seats with a few kindly words.

There come times to a public speaker," said one of the members afterward, "when he becomes for a while unaware of his own existence, and his listeners also forget their material hodies. At such rare moments the words of a speaker are not heard. It is the idea that flashes from his mind to theirs, and a perfect spiritual accord is established between them. And such a communion we have experienced this afternoon."

He's a Cologel and a Private, Too.

Col. Fred McLewee, the proprietor of the Hell Gate racing stables, who had a little spat on behalf of another man with a gripman of Broadway cable car and a policeman on Tuesday evening, illustrates the democracy of our National Guard. Col. McLewee has a right to the title of Colonel, and at the same time any the title of Colonel, and at the same time any corporal of C company of the Seventh regiment can order him "right dress" and he must obey. He is a private in that company. He somed C company of the Seventh in 1877, and in 1834 he was made becoud Lieutenant. He became Assistant Inspector-General with the rank of Colonel, and as such hie was stationed at the State camp during the season of 1887. Col. McLewee longed for active work and later he again splisted in C company of the Seventh as a private. In the ranks he is frivate McLewee of C company and out of the ranks he is addressed as Col. McLewee.

Shot Bend While Digging a Grave. FATRITAVEY, Vt., Feb. 28.-John Campbell, a farmer, was shot yesterday while digging a grave in the Catholic Cemetery. Campbell was just coming up out of the grave bell was just coming up out or the grave when some one fired a run, the ball entering near the heart, killing him in-stanty. His little son was sent to as-certain way he didn't come home. He returned home-saying that paps was assess "and that he was unable to wake him. It is surposed that the builet was fired by "live" Howard, who was shooting at a mark a few rods north of the place where Campbell worked. Bargains in

Dress Goods.

Thursday, March 1,

Wool Dress Goods, Cheviots, Silk and Wool Mixtures, and plain goods, in lengths, from five to ten yards, at

50 cts, 75 cts, \$1.00 and \$1.50 per yard.

(Former prices from \$1.00 to \$3.75 per yard.)

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

THINK THE LAW SHOULD BE CHANGED, General Sentions Judges Favor Restriction of Elmira Resemblery Sentences.

"It would be a mistake, I think, to pass the bill introduced at Albany last Tuesday to restrict the length of sentences to the Elmira Reformatory," said Judge Rufus B. Cowing in the General Bessions building yesterday. should be remembered that the first object of that institution is to reform the criminal, and to that end the law provides that persons beween 16 and 30 years old, convicted of crime. may be sent to that reformatory without any limit. The length of time of imprisonment depends entirely on good behavior. That is an incentive to the prisoner to behave well and reform his life, so that he may the sooner be released. If he should be sentenced for a certain length of time from the General Ses-sions or any court in this State, then he would not have the desire to improve that would actuate him if he was master of his own destiny. He would, it seems to me, settle down in a hopeless way, and, being without hope, would tend to a stolid, morose habit of mind that would not tend to reform him and enable him to pursue the remainder of his life in an honest calling.

What I should like," continued Judge Cowing, " is the ensetment of a law by which tory could be returned to the court where they them to State prison. As it is now, such crimreformatory to serve out the maximum term to which they would have been sentenced had they been taken at once from the court where they were convicted to State prison." Recorder Smyth said he thought a limit of time for sentencing prisoners to the Eimira Reformatory would be a desirable amendment to the present law.

into for sentencing prisoners to the Limits Reformatory would be a desirable amendment to the present law.

"Trial Judges," he said, "arevery careful to examine into the antecedents of all persons brought before them in the teneral Sessions. I myself am a good deal more careful in that respect than most persons in this city suppose. I think it reasonable that I should know more about the past life of a criminal in this jurisdiction than the trustees or the Superintendent of the Elmira Reformatory. I believe that Judges Martine and Cowing know perfectly well to what length of time they should send prisoners to Elmira, and very often it would result that restless spirits, knowing they were to be there eight or ten years, or whatever the time might be required for them to stay, would settle down, accept the inevitable, and strive to amend their lives, instead of hoping all the while that they would soon be free.

SCHIEREN'S NON-PARTISANSHIP. The Anti-Sanppers Scena to Have Given I: Betback in the Jighth Ward Contest. Although Mayor Schieren of Brooklyn re ently announced that he was the Mayor of all the people-Republicans, Democrats, Mugwumps and anti-snappers combined—and did not intend to act as a political partisan, it appears that he has been induced to take a hand in the exciting campaign which is in progress at present for the election of a Supervisor in the Eighth ward. August C. Fischer, the can didate of the Republican-anti-snap combination, is strongly favored by Mayor Schleren Now Mr. Fischer has always been recognized as a Democrat, and some of the true-blue Re

as a Democrat, and some of the true-blue Republicans in the Greenwood district refused to endorse him, and put up H. F. Hanbury as an independent candidate.

The anti-snappers have become desperate over Mr. Hanbury's canvass, fearing that he will draw off enough votes from Fischer to assure the election of George Krombach, the regular Democrat. All kinds of threats and entreaties have been used in vain to get Mr. Hanbury to withdraw, but so far they have not availed, Yesferday Masor Schieren tried his hand in the same direction, but apparently without success. He summoned Mr. Hanbury to his office and urged him to withdraw from the contact, but Mr. Hanbury is still the candidate of the faithful hepublicans.

I sent for Mr. Hanbury, Mayor Shieren explained, and asked him some questions and he made frank replies. He did not reach adecision.

The acti-snappers are straining every next.

a decision."
The anti-snappers are straining every nerve to win the fight, and feel very grateful to Mayor schieren for his effort to set one of their chief obstacles out of the way. Both sides will work hard between now and Tuesday next, when the special election is to take place.

SENATOR BRADLEY DENOUNCED,

The Bridge Officials Severaly Critician His Sirictures on Their Management The Bridge trustees have been stirred up by Senator Bradley's denunciation of their management and his demand for an investigation. President Howell said yesterday: "Senstor Bradley is seeking notoriety. Such remarks as he has made could only emanate from a blackguard or a lunatic."

Trustee Henriques said: "Mr. Bradley's statements are absurd, malicious, and lying, if he will make them outside of the Senate chamber I will bring him before the courts. We welcome the fullest investigation of the affairs of the bridge."

Mayor Schieren said: "The new bridge bill did not emanate from the city authorities. It is entirely the work of benator Bradley. It is not fair that New York should be discriminated against. It should have equal representation in the trusteeship." Bradley is seeking actoriety. Such remarks

ANOTHER BIG CHURCH IN BROOKLYN

The Temple of the First Baptlet Church Will Rival the Tabornacie. The first Baptist Church of Brooklyn, which has been holding services at the Academy of Music since the sale of its old place of worship at Pierrepont and Clinton streets a Year ago. will soon have a new edifice. The trustees have purchased a plot of ground measuring 13,000 square feet at Schermerhorn street and Third avenue, upposite the site of the old Brooklyn Tabernatie, and will erect the new publishing.

brookira Tabernatic, and will creet the new building there.

The church has plenty of money on hand and \$10,000, the price of the land, was planked down in hard cash. It is expected that next to the Tabernacic, the new church will be the largest in brookirs. It will be known as the Temple. The seating capacity will be 3,000. It is latended to have the church ready for occupancy in October next.

ANSWERED SOME QUESTIONS.

SOME OTHERS MEN. MILLER OBJECTED TO ANEWKRING. If She Had Sees Me, Sire Recently She Did Not Know It, and She Had Not Received Money from Him. What Mr. Sloom Saw.

In compliance with the order of Justice Pryor of the Court of Common Pleas, Caroline M. Miller, who, it is said, is also Mattle Rod-man, and has been known under several other names, and, it is asserted, is mixed up with Henry B. Sire in real estate transactions, appeared before Referes Avery B. Andrews yes-terday at his office, 111 Broadway, to try and purgo herself of contempt by answering the questions which she had rejused to answer at the last hearing. The reference was made in foreclosure proceedings in which Lawrer Frank Moss is trying to collect a second mort-gage on a house in which Mrs. Miller lives at U

West Eighty-second street.

The owner of record is Maitle Hodman. Mr. Moss says that Mrs. Miller is all there is of Mrs. Redman, and that she is acting as a pup-pet for Henry B. Sire. It was when he began to question Mrs. Miller about her previous life and her relations with Sire that she stopped short and finally remarked: "I guess I'll go home now," and did so. Whether she purged herself of contempt yesterday will be determined to-day, when she will appear before Jus-

tice Pryor again.
It was agreed by counsel that Mr. Moss waived none of his rights in the contempt proceedings by resuming vesterday his personal questioning of the witness, and he did resume it in this style: Had you received any money from Mr. Sire at or about that time? Referring to the time when Mrs. Miller claims to have paid \$700 rent to Mrs. Hodman.

No. Sir."

No. Sir."

Have you seen him frequently recently?"

Not to my knowledge."

I/id he have anything to say about the decorations of the house?"

No. sir."

" Had you any authority to open Mrs. Rodmen's mail?"

" i object." said Mrr. Miller. "on the ground of what the Judge told me. I was not to answer any questions which might incriminate me. "She refused on the same grounds to answer all other questions relating to the opening of letters or packages for Mrs. Rodman. She said she had not been at Mr. Sire's office for a long time.

letters or packages for Mrs. Rodman. She said she had not been at Mr. Sire's office for a long time.

Otto Bloom, a process server and private detective, was called by Mr. Moss. He had known Mrs. Miller for some time. He served her with papers three years ago, when she was sued by William. Walsman. She was living at 15% West Fifty-third street then, and was known as Ray Hartley. Mr. Bloom was not permitted to tell what the character of that house was.

From there she went, he raid, to 43 West Thirty-ninth street, where she was known as Caroline Brinkman. Bloom knew Sire, too, for he had been engaged during the Jacobs-Sire breach of promise suit in serving papers on Sire. He saw Sire and Mrs. Miller together on Broadway at Thirty-second street last Friday. Airs. Miller wrote her name on a slip of paper, and put if in evidence with a receipt for the \$700 rent, signed Mattle Rodman, to show that the receipt was not in her hand.

Sarah kearn, a servant, of Mrs. Miller's, teatilled that she had known Sattle Rodman for four or five months. Mrs. Rodman and for four or five months. Mrs. Rodman he said, was tall and had dark hair and dark eyes and was between 30 and 40 years of age. Mrs. Rodman used to call on Mrs. Miller in Forty-ninth street, and Miss kearn took care of her baby while Mrs. Rodman and Mrs. Miller went out together. She had not zeen Mrs. Rodman since about the middle of November and could not tell of any other person who had seen Mrs. Rodman except two other servants who had sworn aiready that Mrs. Miller was Mrs. Rodman. She admitted to Mr. Moss that Mr. Sire had been in the habit of visiting the house two or three times a week until two or three weeks ago. He brought men with him, she said, to show them the house.

FURTHER PARK IMPROVEMENTS.

Ex-Comptroller Myere Asks for a Seventh Avenue Extrance to Central Park. Theodore W. Myers, the former Comptroller, appeared before the Park Board yesterday and urged the opening of a carriage entrance into Central Park at Seventh avenue and Fifty-ninth street. President Tappen said that the subject had been considered and reported upon adversely by the landscape architect, Mr. Vaux, and Superintendent Parsons.
"Why, it is an outrage that there is no car-

riage entrance there," said Mr. Myers. one of the most important points in the city. The improvement to property would be worth hundreds of thousands of dollars, and the city would be repaid ten times over for the money it would expend on it. Why should people be compelled to drive from Seventh avenue easterly to Sixth avenue or westerly to Eighth avenue to get into the Park ?"

Commissioner Clausen thought that there should be an entrance at that point. The other Commissioners seemed to favor it, and promised Mr. Myers that the proposition would promised Mr. Myers that the proposition would be considered again.

The engineer was instructed to prepare plans for the improvement of the Sixty-fifth street and Ninety-seventh street transverse roads in Contral Park to be presented to the Board of Estimate to-day.

On the motion of Commissioner Clausen, the plans of the landscape architect for the widen-

plans of the landscape architect for the widen-ing of the bridle path at 102d street running across the Park were adopted. It was agreed to lay a stone sidewalk with asphalt surface, ten feet in width north and south of Manhat-

a square. Aldermen O'Brien and Rinn appeared to ask why the Aldermen were not receiving more recognition in the distribution of tickets. "I don't know what we can do." aid President Tappen. "Go out into the hallway there and see the line of men waiting in the hope of getting a day's work."

THE GIRL MARTIN FOR SHOT. Her Parents Have Just Heard of Her Way.

ward Life and Tragic Death. SARATOGA, Feb. 28.—It is now known that the real name of "Henrietta Wilson," who was murdered here by Martin Foy. Jr., nearly two years ago, was Kate L. Miller, and that her home was in Myertown, Pa., where her father and mother and brothers and sisters are now living. In response to the letter of inquiry recently received at l'olice Headquarters here from Isaac L. Miller, making inquiry as to the whereabouts of his sister, Mrs. Frank Emerson. Chief Blodgett sent a photograph of Hen-rietta Wilson to him. Another letter received from Miller to-day says it is the picture of the long-lost daughter and sister whom the family supposed was still living in Saratoga.

Her last letter to her father was written and received in March, 1892, only a short time before she was shot down on the public street in front of the house, 40 Spring avenue, which she gave us her Saratoga home. In her letter she to be she she she gave her saratoga home, lived well, and had averything needed for her comfort, and said that she intended to spend the following summer at the family home. That was the last they ever heard from or of her, and it is only now, nearly two years after her tragic death, that they have learned of her wayward life and of her terrible fate. Her family had never heard of her downfall, and are greatly shocked to learn it. Her last letter to ber father was written and

They Call It a Parkhurst Movemen'.

Sr. Paul. Feb. 28.-A Parkhurst movement was begun in this city on Monday night at a meeting of leading citizens. The idea is either to revive the old Citizens' Committee of two years ago, whose efforts resulted in the election of a Republican Mayor for the first time in twenty years, or to incorporate the good elements of that movement in a new organizasiements of that movement in a new organiza-tion which shall have for its object the em-phasizing of the moral and law-abiding side of the city life and the securing of city officials who will strictly selforce the laws.

The movement has been organized on the lines laid down at the recent meeting of the National Municipal Reform Association in Philadelphia, which was an outgrowth of the Parkhurst movement in New York city.

Women full of Pains



Aches and weaknesses, find in CUTICURA ANTI-PAIN PLASTER instant and grateful relief. In ONE MINUTE it relieves aching sides and back, eaning sides and back, hip, kidney and utering pairs, strains and weak-nesses, theumed nesses, rheumatic, sci-atic, sharp and nervous pains, coughs, colds and chest pains. Odor-ous with balsam, spice and pine, it is the sweetest, surest, salest and best plaster.

Price: age.: five, \$1.00. At all druggists or by

THE PRENCH SHORE OURSTION. This Bone of Contention Stres Newform

land Further Trouble. Sr. JOHNR. N. F., Feb. 28.-Another scute stage in the conflict between England and Newfoundland over the French shore question is apparently reached. Despatches from Lord Ripon, Secretary of State for the Colories, were presented in the local Legislature resterday. They demand the passage this ession by Newfoundland of an act to legaline the enforcement of the treaties and arbi-

tration with France.

The question of the French rights on our west coast have always been a source of great trouble. In 1890 the French erected many lobster factories despite our protests. Next year France and England concluded a modus virendi agreeing to submit the question of the French right to take lobsters to arbitration. Our Legislature refused to agree to this. Then the British Parliament proposed passing imperial legislation to enforce the arbitration award. We sent delegates to London in Mar, 1891, and, by agreeing that the Newfoundland Legislature should pass a temporary local act to the same effect, and that meanwhile they

to the same effect, and that meanwhile they would negotiate a permanent act to be passed later by Newfoundland, incuced the English Government to withdraw their bill after the second reading.

The negotiations for the permanent bill proceeded, but before the conclusion Delegates Emerson, Monroe, and Morins were competed to return home, leaving Fremier Whiteway and Augustus Harvey healind. These amended the draft of the bill so much that the others repudiated it, and in the session of 1892, when it was presented to our Legislature, that body rejected it by 24 to 7. Every member of Whiteway's Government opposed him. The Legislature, nevertheless, extended the temporary act so that further negotiations could be nursued.

Legislature, nevertheless, extended the temporary act so that further negotiations could be nursued.

The chief objections urged were that the nermanent bill provided English Judges instead of local and would not agree to compensation for our people. Ford Ripon now insists that the selection of the Judges must rest with her Majesty's Government, that the delegates in London were so informed and accented the principle, and that the action of the two delegates remaining there bound the whole. He agrees that the imperial Government may award compensation, but it will be contingent on the bill passed by us being acceptable to them. He further intimates that the arbitration with France must proceed, but permanent provision for enforcing the awards and treaties must first be made by Newfoundiand, and if not, by the imperial Legislature. Framier Whiteway has given notice that he will present a bill on the subject. It is thought that it will be the same as the one he introduced in 1891. It will not mass, and it less thought unpleasant complications may arise.

TEACHER STEWART'S HARD LOT. He Attempted Suicide on Account of the Suffering of His Wife and Calle.

George W. Stewart, a school teacher, 57 years old daughter in a poorly furnished flat at 30% Ainelle street, Williamsburgh, tried to asphyxiate himself with gas on Tuesday night. He was well to do once, but lost everything he had, and for several years has had to struggle hard His last engagement was in the old Tenth ward evening school in this city. He closed his work there on Monday, but his pay cannot be collected until March 15. When he left the

be collected until March 15. When he left the school to go home he had only money enough to cross the ferry, and had to walk two miles to his home.

He was despondent when he got home and continually referred to his hard lot. His daughter tried in vain to cheer him. All day Tuesday he continued to be moody. Late on Tuesday he continued to be moody. Late on Tuesday he continued to he moody. I have on Tuesday hight his daughter heard him get out of bed and go into the kitchen. She waited a walle and then called him, herelving an answer, she went into the kitchen and found him unconscious on a table, with one end of a rubber tube in his mouth and the other attached to an open gas burner.

Stewart was taken to St. Catherine's Hospital, where he was revived. He said he regretted that he had not been allowed to die in peace. Two farewell lefters were found. One was addressed to Coroner Creamer. In its Stewart said that he was going to kill himself because his wife and daughter were hungry, and there was no bright outlook for him. The other letter was to Mrs. Stewart. It was couched in tender terms, and gave instructions how to collect a life insurance of \$175, and the money owing him by the New York Board of Education.

Stewart was well enough to be arraigned in the Education.

money owing him by the New lork Board of Education.

Stewart was well enough to be arraigned in the Ewen Street Police Court yesterday on a charne of attempted suicide. He pleaded guilty, saying he couldn't bear to see his wife and daughter suffer, and thought that they would be better off financially if he were dead. He added that nearly all his furniture, bosides clothing and jewelry, had been pawned to buy food. Justice Watson remanded him for examination. Stewart said afterward that since destitution came upon him he wrote to many people who knew him in better days, but no-body answered his appeals.

TYNAN GOES TO PRISON FOR LIFE He Killed a Min-Freihalter, who Killed His Wife, Gets Ten Years,

James Tynan, formerly janitor of the Grand Opera House, who was convicted of murder in the second degree in shooting and killing William H. Dowling in the ballroom of the Grand Opera House on Dec. 17, was called to the bar bar during the ball of the Gelser Association. After the ball was over Tynan began to put out the lights and ordered Dowling out. There was a quarrel. Typan drew a revolver, and, as Dowling was running down stairs to escape

Dowling was running down stairs to escape, fired four shots at him. Trann was one of the masked burgiars who robbed the Bennington, Vt. bank in 1878. For this he was sentenced to the Vermont State prison for fifteen years. At the end of his term he came to this city, and, under an assumed name, served a term in the pentientiary for larceny.

Judge Cowing told Trann that he was fortunate to have escaped with his life, because the evidence would very well have justified a cenviction of murder in the first degree. The law left the Judge no discretion as to the punishment. Judge Cowing sentenced Trann to State prison for life.

Christian Frellmiter, who was convicted in the General Sessions of manulamented in the first degree for stabbing his wife Mary to death at 1/32 First avenue on Dec. 27, was arraigned yesterday before Judge Cowing for sentence. Freshaltor's defence was that his wife was under the influence of liquor and stabbed herself. The Jury did not take long to dispose of this plea, convicting Freshalter promptly, but recommending him to mercy, Judge Cowing sentenced Freshalter to State prison for ten years.

NEW STAMP WINDOWS OPENED.

You Can Bay Stamps Near the South Es-trance at Any Time Day or Night. Ever since the Post Office has been at its present location the different Postmasters have been in receipt of petitions, letters, &c., asking that a window for the sale of stamps, stamped envelopes, postal cards, &c., might be opened at the south front of the building for the convenience of those who would otherwise be compelled to walk nearly a block before making their purchases. Postmaster Dayton amounces that this morning two retail and two wholesails windows will be opened to the front of the building, adjoining the lock-box section, where the public can procure stamps, cards. Ac. at all hours of the day and night. The space for these four new stamp windows was obtained by taking out the day and night. The space for these four new stamp windows was obtained by taking out the all lock horse and replacing them with a new rattern. Postmaster Dayton said:

"To Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Wm. E Curtis and to Surpervising Architect Jeremiah O'llourke this office is indebted for this great improvement. I cannot speak too cordially or enthusiastically regarding the attention those gentlemen have given to the better ment of this long-neglected building." for the convenience of those who would other

Sheriff Sexton Swaca I ..

John B. Sexton received his commission as sheriff from Gov. Flower yesterday and proceeded to qualify by taking the oath tofore Justice Barrett, filing his oath of office in the County Clerk's office and his bond with Comptroller litch. The bond is for the penal sum of \$100,000, and Mr. Sexton's surities are Dock Commissioner James J. Phelau. Thomas Loughtan of Idiel street and Hamilton place, and Fatrick Farley of Idio Madison acenue. Mesars, Loughran and Farley are retired business men. Mr. Sexton was at the funeral of his predecessor in affice in the morning, and he did not qualify as Sheriff until late in the afternoon, when he announced his determination to postpone the appointment of subordinates until to-day. There is no research to telleve, the relitions say, that any other than Deputy Sheriff Henry P. Mulvaney will be appointed Under Sheriff. Mr. Siulvaney is a resident of the Feurteenth Assembly district. of \$100,000, and Mr. Sexton's surities are

Bird at Ris P acr of Basiness. Indwig Landry, 45 years old, of 68 Fast likth street, died suddenly resterday morning of heart failure at his place of tusiness. 116 walker steet. He was the head of a corporation doing husiness under the firm name of the Ludwig Lendry Embroders Company. He was born in riungary, and leaves a wile and two daughters.

HIS BLOOD WAS BAD. IF YOU DO NOT PEEL WELL THIS MAP TELL TOU JUST WHAT AILS TOU.

Mr. James Roake of 145 Washington street. Peekskill, N. Y., can give valuable information.
"I was sick for a long time and in a terrible condition. I could not wait a block without sitting down and resting. The pains in my stomach were fearful and constant. | had severe pain and tightness in the heart and the pain and stiffness in my neck was awin My blood was thin and bad, and my nerves were terribly weak. The declorate outdoor do nothing for me and save me us, saying I could only live a short time.



MR. JAMES BOAKE.

MR. JAMES ROAKS.

Hearing Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy so highly praised I determined to take it.

"In a short time I began to improve and now am entirely cured of all my sufferings and am a well man. I can eat anything and the pains have all left me. My nerves are strong and steady and I feel like a new person. My friends and neighbers are surprised to see me well again and it is through a truly grateful heart I make this statement.

"I cannot say enough in praise of this splendid medicine. I thank God and Ir, greene for giving me my health. Several of my friends are now using it and they are rapidly getting well. I advise everybody who is not perfectly well to take Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy, it will cure them."

If you are suffering from poor blood, weak nerves, stomach, liver or kidney complaints, or are run down in health, take this wonderful

remedy.

It is just the medicine you need, at this season, when a spring medicine is necessary. It is the discovery of Dr. Greene of the West 14th street, New York city, the most successful specialist in caring nervous and chronic diseases. He can be consulted free personally or by letter.—Adv.

LOCAL BUSINESS TROUBLES. D. M. Clapp & Co. Make a Compromise-Elsworth L. Striker Confesses Indgment.

O. M. Clapp & Co., dry goods jobbers of 377 Broadway, one of the oldest houses in the trade, submitted yesterday a proposition to their creditors for a compromise. The terms are said to be at 60 cents on the dollar, paysble on their own notes, unsecured, at two, three, and four months. The house has had such a good reputation that no trouble was found in obtaining the consent of ereditors, and it was said in the trade that between noon and 5 P. M. three-fourths of the creditors had and of P. M. three-lourins of the creditors had signed the compromise agreement. The house has been established over fifty years, and it is said that this is the first time that it has had to ask the indulgence of creditors. Elsworth L. Striker, the real estate operator, confessed judgment for \$87,593 in favor of his wife. Florence S. Striker, for moner advanced since Jan. 13, 1892. Many judgments have heretofore been entered against Mr. Striker, and on Jan. 13 lasts a receiver in supplementary proceedings was appointed for him. A lis pendens was filed against him resterday by Henry A. Bogert as trustee for Mary A. Steward, to foreclose a mortgage for \$11,000. A foreclosure saie of twelve houses in Fifty-first and Fifty-second streets, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, and eighty-six lots between Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth streets, west of Eleventh avenue, is advertised for March 5, in proceedings brough against James Alexander Striker by the trustees of the David Jones estate. The amount due on the judgment of foreclosure is said to be \$84,347.

Judgment for \$7,145 was entered against John G. Prague, builder, and Thomas E. D. Power, in favor of Antonio Rasinee, as receiver of the Canal Street Bank, for money lent. signed the compromise agreement. The

MERIFF CLANCY'S FUNERAL

Old St. Pa'rich's Cathedral Filled with the Dead Man's Friends,

Funeral services over the body of Sheriff Charles M. Clancy were held yesterday morning in old St. Patrick's Cathedral, on Mott street. The old church was filled with people, and a crowd stood in the spacious yard outlarge attendance of the members of Tammany of the General Sessions yesterday to receive Club of the Seventh Assembly district, of Hat!. The General Committee and Tammany in a body. The Civil Justices all closed their

which sheriff Claner was a member, attended in a body. The Civil Justices all closed their courts and attended the funeral, as Sheriff Claner was for twenty years Justice of the Second Judicial District Court. The Aldesmen, the Fire Commissioners, and the Police Commissioners attended together.

Solemn requiem mass was celebrated by Father John Kearner, assisted by rather Murphy of the cathedral as deacon and Father Fertti as sub-deacon. The services were rendered very impressive by the singing of the large boy choir of the cathedral. The pall bearers were Maror Gilroy, County Clerk Henry B. Furroy, Corporation Counsel William H. Clark, Sheriff John B. Kexton, Deputy Commissioner of Fuhlic Works Maurice F. Richenan, Chief Clerk John F. Carroll of the Court of General Sessions, Folice Justice John J. Kyan, Deputy Sheriff Samuel Wolf, Frank Mangin, and Civil Justice Wauhope Lynn.

The burial was in Caivary Cemetery.

THE DUCHESS D'AUXI'S INCOME. She Says It Has Been Wrongfully Withheld

-A Referee Appointed Justice Truax of the Supreme Court has appointed Albert Stickney referee in a suit brought by Harriet Cazenove Jones and Frank Cazenove Jones, administrators of the estate of Gazaway B. Lamar, against Charlotte. Duchess D'Auxy, and others for an accounting of the various interests of the parties concerned.

The Duchess and Mrs. Jones are daughters of Mr. Lamar, and each received the income of certain trusts established for their benefit under his will. The Duchess, besides her own income, was to receive a certain part of the income of each of her children until each child became of age.

In her answer to the suit the Duchess says she has received a very small part of her income, although her father died in 1874. She alleges that the income and principal due hor have been wrongfully withheld, and she demands that there shall be udgment in her favor for six per cent, on all arrearages. She asks that her rights be determined, and that her hostand. Arthur, Duke 1/Auxy, be appointed frustee for the truets under the will established for herself and her infant daughter, Ganis Lucie Bellynds, Counters 1/Auxy. The value of the estate of Mr. I amar was estimated to exceed \$1,000,000. under his will. The Duchess, besides her own

Four Pishermen Astroy on the Atlantic.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Feb. 28.-The fishing schooner Resolute reports that Alexander Elewart, Tracy Presson, William Ferguson, and Augustus Christensen, members of the erew got astray from the vessel while attenting trawls. A heavy gale came on afterward, and it is thought the men were drowned. Two others of the crew, who had also get astray, were picked up by the schooner Lizzie J. Greenleaf.

ROBERT EMMET. THE CLAN-NA CAEL

THE HON. WM F. SHEEMAN, BOX JOS J OFFICH HARMAN EMINENT VOCAL ARTISTS ORCHISTRAL MUSIC BY BAYNE, See the Fragramme.

FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF OUR ABVERTISERS OFFICES HAVE BEEN OFFICED AT

EAST 125TH ST. NEAR FOURTH AV., AND

1,265 BROADWAY, NEAR GLD SE